

Archaeological Standing Building Survey
Styx Hamlet
Croft Moraig
PERTH & KINROSS

AF14



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE NAME

LOCATION

SITE CODE

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Styx hamlet, plan and courtyard elevations

Illustration 3: External elevations

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ABSTRACT

Mr Robert MacPherson of Fearn-Macpherson Chartered Architects commissioned Alder Archaeology on behalf of Deborah Adams to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of a disused former quarry workers' hamlet at Styx, Croft Moraig, near Aberfeldy. The hamlet, in ruinous condition, was centred on NGR NN 80152 47417 and may be of eighteenth century origin. The work (site code AF14) was undertaken on 24th August 2015 in fine weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a basic historic building recording of the condition of the hamlet according to ALGAO guidelines.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Robert MacPherson of Fearn-Macpherson Chartered Architects commissioned Alder Archaeology on behalf of Deborah Adams to undertake an archaeological standing building survey on the site of a building conversion at Styx, Croft Moraig, near Aberfeldy. The proposed development area is a disused former hamlet, in ruinous condition, centred on NGR NN 80152 47417. The work (site code AF14) was undertaken on 24th August 2015 in fine weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a basic historic building recording of the condition of the hamlet according to ALGAO guidelines. This was to include an adequate record of the structure in its own right and a narrative placing the structure in its geographical, architectural and historical context.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 04/02168/FUL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this survey was to record and evaluate the structure and building fabric of the hamlet, paying particular attention to any evidence of phasing, construction method, occupational use and any surviving original features.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this building survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This survey is designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Mr Robert MacPherson for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. Deborah Adams funded this survey.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The former hamlet of Styx occupies the brow of a moderately steep slope above and to the south of the A827 Aberfeldy – Kenmore road, to the east of the present hamlet of Croft Moraig and approximately 200m northeast of the Croft Moraig stone circle. The ground surface inclines from northwest to southeast, becoming steeper to the east of the hamlet ruins. The ground has also been banked up to this side, with the east edge of the hamlet cut into the slope for part of its length. The site consists of a U-shaped plan of nine contiguous house units or rooms in three adjoining ranges to west, north and east of a central open courtyard. At the time of the present survey, the remains were in

roofless, windowless, derelict condition, with the first floor absent and walls surviving to varying heights. Ground floor boards were also absent and the ground surface was thickly overgrown.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The site certainly represented a planned construction and is believed to have been built to house workers employed at the quarry at Bolfracks Hill approximately 1km to the east. This quarry is known to have supplied schist used in the tower of Kenmore church (built 1760) and also for the ornamental pillars on the Wade Bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy (built 1733-4) (MacNair, 1912), suggesting the hamlet could be of Eighteenth Century origin. The wood (or “wod”) of Styx is mentioned in documents dating from 1615 relating to a case heard by Sir Duncan Campbell, 7th Laird of Glenorchy.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Digital photographs were taken using a Nikon D3100 camera of all exterior and interior elevations, as well as location shots depicting the hamlet in its current setting. Measurements were taken of salient structural characteristics and a narrative description compiled of the building fabric and notable features.

3 Description

3.1 General

The U-shaped hamlet was constructed throughout in sub-rounded schist and sandstone rubble with rough-squared and occasionally stugged quoins, lintels and casings. Traces of decayed lime mortar remained on many surfaces and within interstices, indicating the original bonding material; render was also visible at such points as chimney stacks, which survived in all three ranges. The wallheads generally extended to first floor level at a height of approximately 2m above the present ground surface, but were crumbling and uneven in many places. Windows were rectangular, internally embrasured and measured 1.2m laterally x 0.8m longitudinally, while doorways measured 1m laterally x 1.5m longitudinally. Subdividing transverse interior walls created nine separate compartments (referred to here as units), with chimneys still present in six of these (the two in the northeast corner creating Unit 7 were too badly degraded to be certain that a fireplace had existed, although the southernmost of the pair did contain traces suggestive of a chimney). Across the site, these interior gables extended to varying heights but were generally in the region of 4m above the present ground surface.

The exterior walls measured 0.55m thick. Each of the three ranges was subdivided into one central room measuring 15m long x 5m wide (internally), with two smaller end rooms measuring 6.8m x 4.6m. As none of these ground floor rooms communicated internally and all appeared to have once had an upper storey, it is appropriate to describe them as separate units; all units were accessed via a doorway connecting with the open central courtyard, which at the time of the visit featured a deep, irregularly-shaped scooped hole, of apparent recent origin, excavated in the approximate centre of the open area- this may have been a test pit to examine soil conditions. The surface of the courtyard was thickly overgrown to the point of being only partially accessible.

The date of abandonment of the hamlet was difficult to ascertain from archaeological evidence, but corroded iron grass collectors and petrol cans found within the complex suggested continued use as at least a storage facility well into the twentieth century.

3.2 West Range

Unit 1. This was the southwest corner unit, occupying the south end of the western range. A single doorway located centrally in the east elevation, connected with the courtyard, while two equally-spaced windows opened in the west elevation; all conformed to the general dimensions of these features across the site. Cavities within the double-thickness walls around the window casings indicated the former presence of wooden frames, while the lintels were formed of single (considerably eroded) stone slabs. The outer facings of the west elevation window casings were formed of rough-dressed blocks, while the inner wall embrasures were of assorted thin slabs, all being thickly mortared. A centrally-placed fireplace in the south elevation featured double iron reinforcing plates beneath a soldier course of slabs forming a decorative mantel within the rubble wall. The hearth was set within an embrasure which included brick as well as stone. The southern gable end of the range had been partially reduced, with the chimney surviving only to the general wallhead height of c.2m. The junction of the south and east elevations exhibited partial collapse in the corner of the wallhead. The opposite fireplace, in the north elevation, was represented only by the flue cavity within a gable which nevertheless extended to 4m above present ground level with a high, steeply-pitched roofline visible on the stone box chimney stack. The severely degraded doorway in the east elevation included a lateral pine beam reinforcement of the stone lintel, probably a late repair to prevent collapse. Externally, large (up to 1m diameter) field boulders had been incorporated as corner supports for the founds of the south wall.

Unit 2. The central, large, unit of the west range, this featured two entrances from the courtyard in the east elevation and four equally-spaced windows in the west elevation; the southernmost window was missing its lintel, while the northernmost example included a pine plank lintel beneath a possibly intentional cavity. This may have represented an original feature, but was not clearly reproduced in any of the other windows so may alternatively have been an alteration. The north elevation, the chimney gable, included a central fireplace with massive, rough-squared stone mantelpiece featuring a circular hole which might have represented either a vanished fitting or an original handling bar from installation. The gable itself was damaged, with much of the chimney stack box missing. Irregular slots indicating removed stones to each side of the casing of the northernmost entrance in the east elevation might also have corresponded to the position of a bar, but this could not be ascertained. The southernmost entrance, however, did feature the remains of a pine beam in the south casing and a horizontal slot approximately level with this in the north casing, which did appear to represent the remains of a bar and facing stop. The south elevation featured both a central ground floor fireplace (embrasured, with massive single stone mantelpiece in which a circular hole similar to that in the north elevation had been cut) and a smaller first floor fireplace offset to the east from the centre line. The upper fireplace featured a slight embrasure to the east but a straight western edge, both formed from single upright slabs. The chimney stack box above was almost intact, barring a missing upper lip, and displayed an extensive coat of render, at the base of which broken slates marked the roofline.

Unit 3. The north unit of the west range, this was adjoined to the north by Unit 4 (north range)- it was therefore not the northwest corner unit. It was of the same internal dimensions as Unit 1, but the entrance was located further south in the east elevation, 2m from the south end, in order to avoid encroaching on the entrance to Unit 4 to the north. The doorway to Unit 3 was severely degraded, missing both lintel and much of the south side casing. The inner facing of the north side casing was also in crumbling condition, albeit rather more substantial on the outer facing. The fireplace in the north elevation was comparatively sound, with the chimney largely intact and standing proud of the main elevation; within the flue and flush with its surface, a single squared stone block mantelpiece had been set. The fireplace embrasure and back were well mortared, with the bonding clean and less decayed than elsewhere on site, suggesting relatively recent re-pointing and the possibility that occupation of this unit had persisted later than in other parts of the complex. The chimney stack was almost entirely intact. The pair of windows in the west elevation were of the “standard” dimensions and in relatively good condition, with both lintels and sills (both of stone) present and embrasures largely intact. There was no trace of wooden fittings or reinforcement in these features. The south elevation gable contained two fireplaces, with the smaller first floor fireplace offset to the east as in the corresponding pair in Unit 2. The single massive mantelpiece of the lower fireplace featured a circular drilled hole close to the east terminal, while the upper fireplace included the remains of a wooden plank frame at either side, again suggestive of longer occupation in this unit.

Unit 4. This occupied the west end of the north range and thus the northwest corner of the site. It was accessed via a single doorway in the south elevation and southeast corner of the room, almost flush with the wall of the west range. Three windows illuminated the room, two evenly spaced in the north elevation and one central to the west elevation. The most notable feature of this unit was the floor, which descended steeply from the centre line to the west end, a difference of 1m. No evidence of structure was noted on the slope itself, which may have been a natural undulation; the difference in height may have been unavoidably incorporated into the building, rather than resulting from a planned cellar room. A row of nine sub-rectangular cavities in the west elevation at 1m above the present (lower) ground surface (that is, at the height of the floor in the east of the unit), represented beam slots which formerly supported a floor. Whether the below-floor space had been utilised for storage or was simply dead space was unclear. A fireplace was present in the first floor of the south elevation, slightly offset to the east of the gable and comprising an embrasure beneath a single massive squared stone mantel. The wall face beneath this fireplace exhibited a difference in construction, with squared greystone blocks replacing the random wall rubble and indicating an area of repair or rebuild possibly representing the removal of a fireplace at ground floor level. The existing ground floor fireplace was set into the east elevation gable and featured a hinged iron bar fitting beneath a single massive stone mantel. 1.6m above the mantelpiece, a pair of massive stone blocks (one c.0.6m long x c.0.25m high and the other c. 0.5m x 0.4m) set one on top of the other within a rubble wall composed of generally much smaller pieces suggested a repair or alteration to the wall face at first floor level.

Unit 5. This occupied the centre of the north range and corresponded to Unit 2 in the west range. Its twin entrances in the south elevation were both missing their lintels, although the side casings were largely sound. Pine plank finishings were present in two of the four windows in the north elevation, while the easternmost window was

conversely without its lintel, although the embrasure was largely intact. The western half of the wallhead was particularly affected by tree root damage. The east elevation gable featured two fireplaces, at ground and first floor level, with the latter offset to the south from the centre line and incorporating an extension of the main flue. A patch of render was apparent on the single block mantelpiece. The ground floor fireplace, located centrally, consisted only of a sloping embrasure, with cavities in the wall facing possibly representing the removal of the mantelpiece block. The gable chimney stack box was degraded, with a conspicuous void around the roof ridge. The west elevation also contained a ground floor fireplace, with large, sub-rounded blocks in the flue above resembling those in the adjoining elevation of Unit 4. This fireplace featured a massive, rough-dressed mantelpiece in which two drilled holes were apparent. An iron ring, possibly representing a bar fitting similar to that in Unit 4, was also noted beneath the south terminal of the mantel.

Unit 6. This northeast corner unit was particularly overgrown, with young trees obscuring much of the east elevation (in which a blocked window could nevertheless be discerned) and some of the north elevation. Two windows of standard dimension were present in the north elevation, both in fairly sound condition with intact lintels, sills and embrasures. The west elevation featured ground floor and first floor fireplaces, with the latter, smaller example offset to the south and within a flue extension, mirroring the pattern in the adjoining elevation of Unit 5. The ground floor fireplace featured a drilled hole at either terminal of the massive block mantelpiece; in the southern hole, the remains of an iron fitting (possibly a hook) were still present. An iron ring hinge, probably representing a hinged fitting, was noted beneath the southern terminal. The chimney stack on this elevation was less degraded than on the opposite face in Unit 5, with broken slates visible along the steeply-pitched roofline. The doorway in the south elevation, set in the southwest corner of the unit to mirror the configuration in Unit 4 (the opposite corner unit), was largely intact, with cavities 0.6m from the present ground surface in the east and west side casings possibly representing bar slots.

Unit 7. This was the northernmost unit in the east range. Unlike the unit opposite in the west range (Unit 3), this featured a window in the courtyard elevation (west elevation), flush with the north elevation wall; it seems likely that this feature represented an alteration to the original scheme which may have corresponded to the blocking of the east elevation window in neighbouring Unit 6. It was also noted that the courtyard wall beneath the window did not appear to be fully keyed-in to the transverse south wall of the north range, further strengthening the supposition that this part of the structure had been modified. The courtyard entrance was centrally located in the west elevation and was severely degraded, lacking its lintel and much of the side casings. The wall opposite (east elevation) was largely absent above ground, with only a short (3m) section of no more than two courses remaining. The south elevation gable was also severely degraded, standing to approximately 3m above the present ground surface rather than the 4m noted elsewhere. The outer facing of the flue had collapsed, much of the debris remaining as piled rubble within the room interior, with the fireplace absent.

Unit 8. This was the central, long, unit of the east range. As with Unit 7, evidence of degradation was marked. The courtyard wall (west elevation) was represented only by an intermittent, moss and grass-covered footing. The east elevation featured four evenly spaced windows, with that at the north end being without lintel or sill and the lintel of the south end window being barely supported, the surrounding wall having disappeared.

The north elevation featured a centrally-positioned fireplace in which the massive block mantelpiece included two square-cut holes at either end, rather than the round drilled holes noted elsewhere. A hinged iron bar fitting remained in the fireplace beneath. The chimney stack was absent from the gable, which (as noted in Unit 7) did not extend to its original height. The south elevation gable was largely intact, with a particularly well-preserved chimney stack; however, the fireplace in this elevation was represented only by a cavity in the flue, the embrasure and mantelpiece having been removed.

Unit 9. This was the southeast corner unit, at the south end of the east range. The condition of the north elevation gable was very similar to that of its opposite face in Unit 8, in that the fireplace had been removed while the chimney stack was well-preserved. Of the two windows in the east elevation, the northern featured a partial lintel and well-preserved sill, while the southern lacked both lintel and sill, along with much of the embrasure. The south elevation comprised a well-preserved, thickly mortared and generally level wall head, extending to 2.2m above the present ground surface; fern and moss cover was extensive, however. The centrally positioned courtyard entrance in the west wall was severely degraded, with the lintel absent and the north side casing surviving only to 0.8m above the present ground surface (the south side casing was present to 2m height, but uneven and eroded).

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

In general, the east range was markedly less well-preserved than the remainder of the site, with some walls surviving as footings only in two of the three units on this side. This may reflect a pattern of stone robbing in which for some reason the east range was preferred- perhaps due to proximity to some later feature utilising the stone. Slight evidence was noted of occupation and/or use continuing in the northwest and possibly northeast corners of the site for longer than elsewhere, as the northwest corner in particular exhibited signs of having being repaired and maintained relatively recently, while the northeast corner was the most altered area of the buildings. However, these differences in condition were relative, as the ruinous condition of the buildings is likely to continue to deteriorate through exposure to the elements. The suggested eighteenth century origin of the hamlet is certainly consistent with the fabric and planned nature of the buildings, and their present condition is reflective of a prolonged period of abandonment.

4.1 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology considers the terms of the archaeological condition on this development to have been met successfully and does not recommend further work on the site. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

MacNair, P. 1912. *Perthshire (Cambridge County Geographies)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Perthshire Diary (n.d.) [online] Available at <http://www.perthshirediary.com/html/day1206.html> (accessed 05/09/2015)

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001-005	Location shot and West Elevation, view from west and downhill	E
006-010	Stone bridge and canalised watercourse west of hamlet	E, N, NE
011-012	West Elevation (external)	E
013	West Elevation (external), south end	E
014-015	West Elevation (external), mid-section	E
016-018	West Elevation (external), north end	E
019-021	North Elevation (external)	S
022	North Elevation (external), west end	S
023	North Elevation (external), mid-section	S
024-025	North Elevation (external), oblique	SE
026	Corner/junction of North and West elevations, detail	SE
027	West Elevation (external), north end, window, detail	E
028-029	North Elevation (external), east end	S
030	East Elevation (external), north end	W
031	East Elevation (external)	W
032-033	East Elevation (external), north end, window, detail	W
034	East Elevation (external), mid-section	W
035	East Elevation (external), mid-section, lintel, detail	W
036	East Elevation (external), south-mid-section, lintels	W
037	East Elevation (external), south end, lintels, detail	W
038	East Elevation (external), south end	W
039	South Elevation, east end	N
040	South elevation, oblique	NW
041-042	South Elevation, east end	N, NE
043-044	South Elevation, west end	N

045	Location shot, South Elevation, west end, oblique with road and track	NW
046	Location shot, South Elevation, east end, oblique	NE
047	Location shot, Courtyard	N
048	East Elevation (courtyard), south end	W
049	East Elevation (courtyard), oblique	NW
050-051	East Elevation (courtyard), junction of units 1 and 2	W
052	East Elevation (courtyard), mid-section	W
053-054	East Elevation (courtyard), north end	W
055	South Elevation (courtyard), west end	N
056	South Elevation (courtyard), east end	N
057	South Elevation (courtyard), oblique	WNW
058	West Elevation (courtyard), north end	E
059-060	West Elevation (courtyard), oblique	SE
061	West Elevation (courtyard), junction of units 7 and 8	E
062	West Elevation (courtyard), junction of units 8 and 9	E
063	West Elevation (courtyard), mid-section, oblique	NE
064-065	West Elevation (courtyard), south end	E
066-067	Unit 1 (internal), oblique	SW, NW
068-069	Unit 1 (internal), south elevation	S
070	Unit 1 (internal), west elevation, south end	W
071	Unit 1 (internal), west elevation, north end	W
072	Unit 1 (internal), north elevation	N
073	Unit 1 (internal), east elevation, north end	E
074	Unit 1 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
075-076	Unit 1 (internal), wooden beam reinforcing stone lintel, detail	SE
077	Unit 1 (internal), iron reinforcement of fireplace, detail	S
078	Unit 2 (internal), oblique	SW
079	Unit 2 (internal), west elevation, mid-section	W

080	Unit 2 (internal), oblique	NW
081	Unit 2 (internal), south elevation	S
082	Unit 2 (internal), south elevation, fireplaces, detail	S
083	Unit 2 (internal), west elevation, south end	W
084-085	Unit 2 (internal), west elevation, mid-section	W
086	Unit 2 (internal), west elevation, north end	W
087	Unit 2 (internal), wooden lintel in west elevation window, detail	NW
088	Unit 2 (internal), tool marks on rough-dressed/squared stone in north elevation, detail	N
089-090	Unit 2 (internal), north elevation	N
091	Unit 2 (internal), east elevation, north end	E
092	Unit 2 (internal), east elevation, oblique	SE
093	Unit 2 (internal), east elevation, mid-section	E
094	Unit 2 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
095-096	Unit 3 (internal), oblique	SW, NW
097-098	Unit 3 (internal), south elevation	S
099	Unit 3 (internal), west elevation, south end	W
100	Unit 3 (internal), west elevation, north end	W
101-102	Unit 3 (internal), north elevation	N
103	Unit 3 (internal), east elevation, north end	E
104	Unit 3 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
105	Unit 4 (internal), oblique	NW
106	Unit 4 (internal), north elevation, east end	N
107	Unit 4 (internal), north elevation, west end	N
108	Unit 4 (internal), west elevation	W
109-110	Unit 4 (internal), beam slots in west elevation, detail	W
111	Unit 4 (internal), south elevation (base), west end	S
112	Unit 4 (internal), south elevation (top), west end	S
113	Unit 4 (internal), south elevation (base), west end	S

114	Unit 4 (internal), south elevation, east end	S
115-116	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation (base), north end	E
117	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation (top)	E
118	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
119	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation, south end (top)	E
120	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation	E
121-123	Unit 4 (internal), east elevation, fireplace with iron fitting (detail)	E
124-125	Unit 5 (internal), oblique	NW, NE
126-127	Unit 5 (internal), west elevation	W
128-130	Unit 5 (internal), west elevation, holes in mantelpiece lintel	W
131	Unit 5 (internal), north elevation, west end	N
132	Unit 5 (internal), north elevation, mid-section	N
133-134	Unit 5 (internal), north elevation, east end	N
135	Unit 5 (internal), east elevation	E
136	Unit 5 (internal), south elevation, east end	S
137	Unit 5 (internal), south elevation, mid-section	S
138-139	Unit 5 (internal), south elevation, east end	S
140	Unit 6 (internal), oblique	NE
141	Unit 6 (internal), west elevation (base)	W
142	Unit 6 (internal), west elevation	W
143	Unit 6 (internal), west elevation (base)	W
144-145	Unit 6 (internal), north elevation	N
146	Unit 6 (internal), east elevation	E
147	Unit 6 (internal), south elevation, west end	S
148	Unit 6 (internal), south elevation, east end	S
149-150	Unit 7 (internal), oblique	NE, SE
151-152	Unit 7(internal), north elevation	N
153	Unit 7(internal), east elevation, north end	E

154-155	Unit 7(internal), east elevation, south end	E
156	Unit 7(internal), south elevation	S
157	Unit 7(internal), west elevation	W
158	Unit 8 (internal), oblique	SE
159	Unit 8 (internal), north elevation	N
160-161	Unit 8 (internal), fireplace in north elevation, detail	N
162-163	Unit 8 (internal), east elevation, north end	E
164	Unit 8 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
165	Unit 8 (internal), south elevation	S
166	Unit 8 (internal), west wall footing	N
167	Unit 9 (internal), north elevation	N
168	Unit 9 (internal), east elevation, north end	E
169	Unit 9 (internal), east elevation, south end	E
170	Unit 9 (internal), south elevation	S
171-172	Unit 9 (internal), west elevation, south end	W
173	Unit 9 (internal), west elevation, north end	W
174-183	Location shots	W, NW, N, NE
184-185	Location shots, Croft Moraig stone circle from site	NW

Appendix 2 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Annotated architects' plan, existing courtyard elevations (site notes)	1:200
2	Site notes	-

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Styx Hamlet
PROJECT CODE:	AF14
PARISH:	Kenmore
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey
RCAHMS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Dwelling (post-medieval)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NN 80152 47417
START DATE	24 th August 2015
END DATE	24 th August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Alder Archaeology undertook an archaeological standing building survey of a disused former quarry workers' hamlet at Styx, Croft Moraig, near Aberfeldy. The hamlet, in ruinous condition, may date from the eighteenth century and housed workers from the nearby quarry of Bolfracks, which provided stone used in the Wade bridge at Aberfeldy and the tower of Kenmore church. The survey was conducted in fine weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a basic historic building recording of the condition of the hamlet according to ALGAO guidelines.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Fearn-Macpherson Chartered Architects
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 4 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

4.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

4.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

4.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

4.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

4.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

4.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

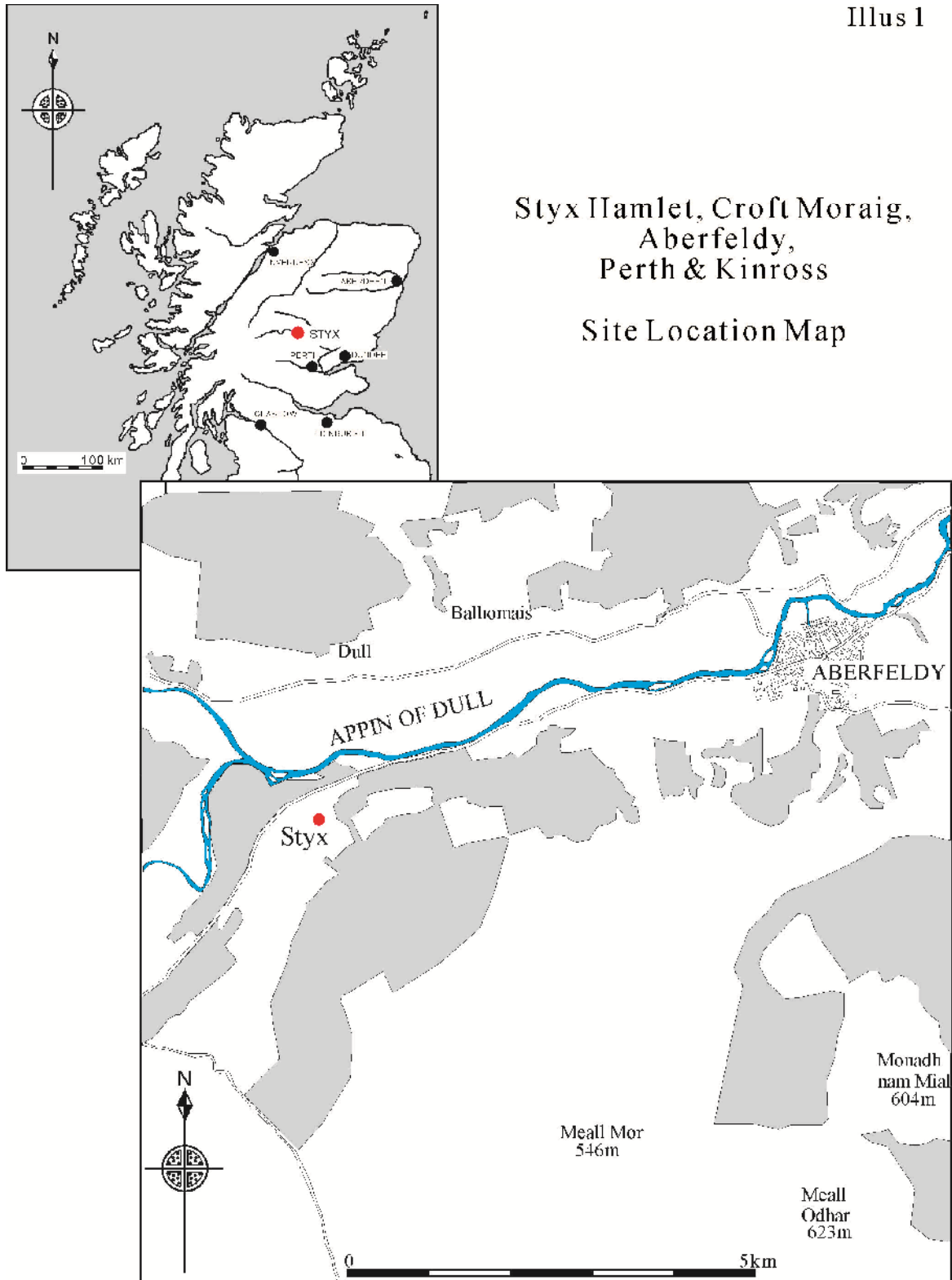
We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.

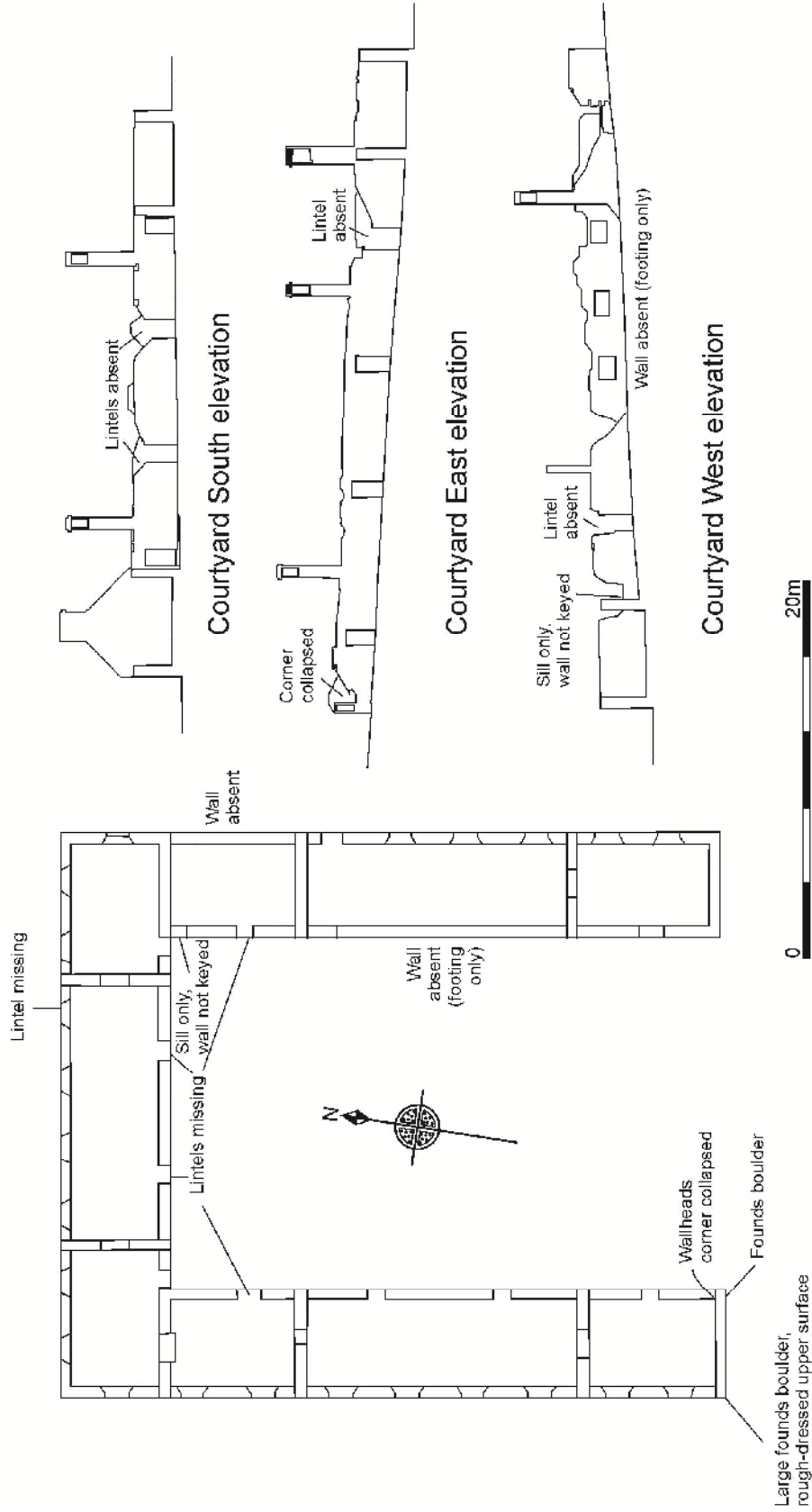


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AF 14

Illus 2

Styx hamlet, plan and courtyard elevations



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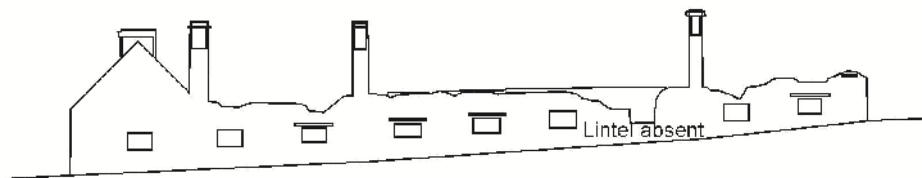
Base drawings by Fearn Macpherson Ltd

Illus 3

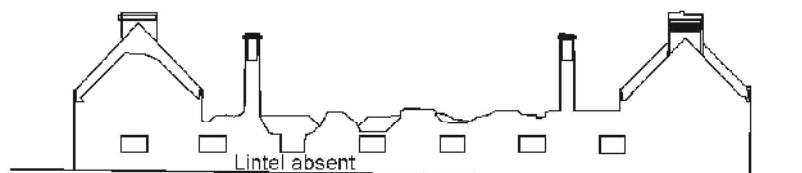
External Elevations



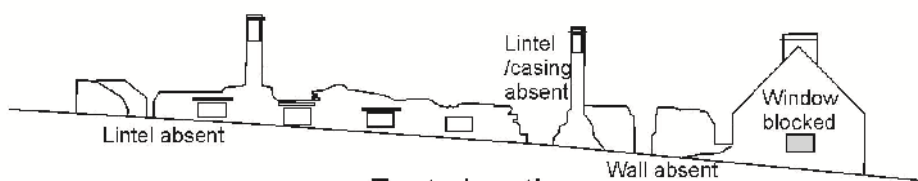
South elevation



West elevation



North elevation



East elevation



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